UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/941,463	08/29/2001	Eric L. DeWald	10019165-1	6481

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EXAMINER
MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/941,463	DEWALD ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Brandon J Miller	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage

      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 7-14 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Phan in view of Johnson.

Regarding claim 1 Phan teaches a system for establishing a communication link with a

first computing device, the first computing device having a phone number associated therewith

(see col. 11, lines 32-33 and col. 13, lines 34-36). Phan teaches a second computing device

having a speed-dial system, a first actuator and a menu (see col. 11, lines 22-24 & 39-44). Phan

teaches the computing device being configured to transmit image data (see col. 12, lines 34-43).

Phan teaches a menu being configured to enable programming of a second computing device

(see col. 11, lines 39-44). Phan teaches a speed dial system being configured to receive a first

user input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator (see col. 12, lines 56-57). Phan teaches

determining whether a phone number is associated with a first actuator (see abstract and col. 14,

lines 1-3). Phan teaches enabling the user to associate a first phone number with a first actuator

such that, after the user associates a phone number with the first actuator; the second computing

device speed-dials the phone number in response to actuation of a first actuator to establish a

communication link with the first computing device (see col. 12, lines 56-57, col. 13, lines 27-37

and abstract). Phan does not specifically teach associating a first phone number with a first

actuator without accessing a menu. Johnson teaches automatically associating a first phone

number with a first actuator (see col. 1, lines 40-42 and col. 6, lines 31-32). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device

adapt to include associating a first phone number with a first actuator without accessing a menu

because this would allow for efficient association of phone numbers to one-touch dialing keys.

Regarding claim 2 Phan teaches a computing device that includes number keys (see col.

11, lines 41-44 & 53-55). Phan teaches upon actuation of a first actuator, the speed-dial system

enables the user to associate the phone number with the first actuator by only using number keys

(see col. 11, lines 53-55 & 65-67 and col. 12, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 3 Johnson teaches an actuator that is a button (see col. 6, lines 31-33).

Regarding claim 4 Phan teaches a computing device configured to provide a graphical

user interface; and wherein a first actuator is a component of a graphical user interface (see col.

11, lines 39-43).

Regarding claim 5 Regarding claim 16 Phan teaches a computing device that includes

number keys (see col. 11, lines 41-44 & 53-55) and multiple actuators. Phan teaches upon

actuation of a first actuator, the speed-dial system enables the user to associate the phone number

with the first actuator by only using number keys (see col. 11, lines 53-55 & 65-67 and col. 12,

lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 7 Phan teaches associating a phone number entered via number keys

after receiving an input corresponding to actuation of an actuator (see col. 11, lines 53-55 and

col. 12, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 8 Phan teaches a computing device that is a facsimile machine (see col. 11, lines 19-21).

Regarding claim 9 Phan teaches a computing device that is a multi-function device (see col. 3, lines 50-54).

Regarding claim 10 Phan teaches associating a phone number with a first actuator (see abstract and col. 14, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 11 Phan teaches a computing device that includes acquiring image data (see col. 12, lines 34-43).

Regarding claim 12 Phan teaches image data that corresponds to a document (see col. 12, lines 34-43).

Regarding claim 13 Phan teaches a method of establishing a communication link between a first computing device and a second computing device (see col. 11, lines 32-33 and col. 13, lines 34-36). Phan teaches providing a first actuator and a menu associated with the first computing device, the menu being configured to enable programming of the first computing device (see col. 11, lines 22-24 & 39-44). Phan teaches receiving a first user input corresponding to actuation of the first actuator (see col. col. 12, lines 56-57). Phan teaches determining whether a phone number is associated with a first actuator (see abstract and col. 14, lines 1-3). Phan teaches if a phone number is not associated with the first actuator, enabling the user to associate a first phone number with the first actuator; and if a phone number is associated with the first actuator, speed-dialing the phone number to establish a communication link with the second computing device (see abstract). Phan does not specifically teach associating a first phone number with the first actuator without accessing a menu. Johnson teaches automatically

associating a first phone number with a first actuator (see col. 1, lines 40-42 and col. 6, lines 31-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include associating a first phone number with a first actuator without accessing a menu because this would allow for efficient association of phone numbers to one-touch dialing keys.

Regarding claim 14 Phan teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 16 Phan teaches a computing device that includes number keys (see col. 11, lines 41-44 & 53-55) and multiple actuators. Phan teaches upon actuation of a first actuator, the speed-dial system enables the user to associate the phone number with the first actuator by only using number keys after actuating a second actuator (see col. 11, lines 53-55 & 61-67 and col. 12, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 17 Phan teaches a device as recited in claim 11 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 18 Phan teaches transmitting image data from a first computing device to a second computing device via a communication link (see col. 13, lines 28-37).

Regarding claim 19 Phan teaches a device as recited in claim 8 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 20 Phan teaches a device as recited in claim 9 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Claims 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phan in view of Johnson and Dan.

Regarding claim 6 Phan and Johnson teaches a device as recited in claim 5 except for a computing device that includes a display screen; and wherein, in response to receiving an input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not associated with a first actuator, the computing device is configured to inform the user, via a display device, that a phone number can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys. Phan does teach a computing device that includes a display screen (see col. 11, lines 39-41). Phan does teach in response to receiving an input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not associated with a first actuator (see abstract). Phan does teach a phone number that can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys (see col. 11, lines 53-56). Dan teaches a computing device that is configured to inform the user, via a display device that a number is not associated with a speed-dial number (see col. 7, lines 11-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to make the device adapt to include a computing device that includes a display screen; and wherein, in response to receiving an input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not associated with a first actuator, the computing device is configured to inform the user, via a display device, that a phone number can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys because this would allow for improved direct dial number registering.

Regarding claim 15 Phan and Johnson teaches a device as recited in claim 5 except for a computing device that includes a display screen; the computing device is configured to inform the user, via a display device, that a phone number can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys. Phan does teach a computing device that includes

a display screen (see col. 11, lines 39-41). Phan does teach in response to receiving an input

corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not

associated with a first actuator (see abstract). Phan does teach a phone number that can be

associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys (see col. 11,

lines 53-56). Dan teaches a computing device that is configured to inform the user, via a display

device that a number is not associated with a speed-dial number (see col. 7, lines 11-15). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to

make the device adapt to include a computing device that includes a display screen; the

computing device is configured to inform the user, via a display device, that a phone number can

be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys because this

would allow for improved direct dial number registering.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Baek et al. U.S Patent No. 5,798,845 discloses a method for registering and selectively

transmitting a multi-functional identification of a facsimile system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-4222. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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March 18, 2004

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